

FOR THE ILLINOIS FREE TRADER.
ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

Beautiful one! thou hast passed away,
Like the rose light at the close of day—
Which lingers and plays with the clouds awhile
To cheer the earth with a parting smile;
Then slowly fades from the darkening skies—
Even so hast thou faded before our eyes.

Thou hast passed away like the gentle flowers,
That bloom in their sweetness a few brief hours;
And pour their perfume on the summer air,
While all around them is bright and fair—
Then wither and fall from the parent stem—
Sweet one, thou hast faded away like them!

Thou hast passed away like the rainbow's hues,
Like the summer cloud and the morning dew,
That glitter like gems in the sun's first ray,
But pass with the morning mist away—
Like the opening bud of the early rose,
Nipt by the frost ere its leaves unfold.

Beautiful one! thou art sleeping now
With the shadow of death on thy sunny brow;
It has quenched the light of thy laughing eyes,
And frozen the smile as it flits by—
The beautiful features we loved so much,
Are turned to marble by Death's cold touch.

Alas! for the beautiful things of earth!
The gems of affection of priceless worth—
The heart's rich treasures so highly prized!
The lovely beloved and idolized—
Though dearer to us than the light of day,
Death claims them all as his lawful prey.

We saw thee, beautiful one, depart,
With fearful eyes at a thankful heart;
For we know thou art now in that better land—
Thou art one of that holy and happy band,
Who are taken away from the evil to come,
To dwell with the blest in a heavenly home.

It is hard to part with a cherished thing,
And the heart to its idols will fondly cling;
But Death has come in a gentle form—
He has borne thee away from the coming storm,
And the but just opening before our eyes,
Is transplanted to blossom beyond the skies.

Ottawa, September 1, 1841.



"JUSTICE AND EQUALITY."

THE FREE TRADER.

Wentworth & Biss, Editors.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, September 3, 1841.

The President's Veto.

The Veto Message of President TYLER has caused "great commotion" throughout the land. The Democrats feel fine, and nothing short of the wide-mouthed cannon can utter their heart-felt gratitude for the noble and patriotic stand taken by the President. The Whigs observe a respectful silence, and utter silent curses, the magnitude of which can only be estimated by the outward exhibition of disappointment, mortification, and mournful looks, well befitting the obsequies of the defunct Fiscal Agent. The piquant sermon delivered by the President, on Monday, the sixteenth day of August, in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, on the floor of the U. S. Senate, is one of the most able documents on record, and has done more for the permanent prosperity of the country, by settling the vexed question of a United States Bank for the next four years, than all the speeches, pious sermons, plans and devices, ever conceived or uttered by a Clay, Ewing, or Webster. The President's language is bold and independent, characteristic of the sons of Virginia—the sheet-anchor of the Republic and the standard banner of Democratic principles. He makes no apologies—no concessions to conciliatory phrases—but, with a manly, independent boldness, declares his disapprobation of the bill, and crushes this wretched, half-formed little monster so suddenly and effectually that its authors had scarcely time to announce a blessing over its poor, helpless, bruised and mangled form.

The position the President has assumed, is a proud and noble one. He has struck a noble blow in defence of State Rights' principles, and nobly does he exclaim "far better say to the States boldly and frankly—Congress wills and submission is demanded," than to indirectly attempt to fasten on them an odious and three condemned institution by the people, by sly and sneaking maneuverings, worthy only of the base, corrupt and depraved head and heart of Henry Clay, whose shattered and pliable conscience bends to every breeze which promises cool and comfort to the burning ambition of his aspirations.

It is with feelings of no ordinary nature, that we witness the ungrateful and pitiful course pursued by a portion of the Whig press in regard to the President's veto of the Bank Bill. With a violence and unblushing impudence seldom equalled by the varied hypocrite and impostor, they boldly assert that the Bank question was made the issue at the late Presidential election! This has been their constant theme during the pendency of the bank bill before Congress, and while in the hands of the President; and since the veto they are unceasing in their efforts to cram this bare-faced falsehood down the throats of an intelligent and knowing people. They know better, and since the bank has received its quietus from the hands in which they themselves placed the power, justice and honesty should prevent a reiteration of this unmitigated falsehood, as no good can possibly result from this course, for a "lie without a motive is the quintessence of meanness."

Was the creation of a National Bank made the issue at the late election? Let the deserted log cabins—the empty cider barrels—the dry and moth-eaten "coon skins, old saddles and broken jugs answer the question. The songs of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too"—the carousings—the double-faced policy of the candidates refusing to make "declarations for the public eye"—the famous letter of the "committee of three"—the Oswego Association—the refusal of the Harrisburg Convention to make known the principles of the party by presenting an address to the people—these, and many other circumstances rise up in judgment against the position assumed, that the issue was made between Bank and no Bank at the late election. The Whig party dared not to make this the question through the Union. If

they had, President Tyler would not be where he is, and the lamented Harrison might have possibly been spared with his friends and family, in that quiet enjoyment of private life, well suited to his age and infirmities.

That President Tyler has pursued a consistent political life, is beyond question. He was placed on the ticket with Gen. Harrison for the purpose of rallying Southern anti-bank whigs under the same banner, and was known to be opposed to a bank in any shape or form—his whole life shows this to be the case, and the Whig party knew it when they nominated him. Why then do they style him a "traitor," &c.? Why did they select a man on whom the fate of a Bank would perhaps have depended in case of a casting vote of the presiding officer of the U. S. Senate, if the bank was made the issue? It's sheer humbuggery to say so! True, in this State it was made the issue, and what was the result? A majority of the people decided against it, notwithstanding many true and honest democrats voted for Gen. Harrison from other considerations! Such may be found in this country and all over the State. They did so honestly, and from patriotic motives, and are now again rallied under the democratic flag which may sometimes err but never DECEIVES! Its folds now wave in noble triumph, and a WHIG PRESIDENT has fled from his friends and sought safety behind the bulwark of a Whig banner! Welcome! welcome! poor, oppressed invalid! The sons of Democracy will protect you—they'll defend you from the assaults of your friends, and pour the healing balm into the wounds which bleed in defence of the Constitution. They'll be to you a father, brother, and make the future private days of your life as mild as a summer morning and as soft as the evening dawn.

The Canal.

By the Springfield and Chicago papers, we learn from advertisements of the Canal Commissioners, that on the 20th of next month, forty-six sections of that work are to be let, the contractors receiving in payment for their contracts, State Bonds at par. We also learn that, to accomplish this end, Gov. Carlin has agreed to place in the hands of the Canal Commissioners, State Bonds to the amount of *seventeen hundred thousand dollars*.

Confident that no man could take a contract on the Canal at a fair rate, and receive in payment State Bonds which are at a discount of forty-five cents on the dollar, we were led to the enquiry how the lettings could be accomplished, except at ruinous rates to the State. The result of our inquiries is, that these forty-six sections were surveyed, and estimates placed upon them, about five years ago, at prices as extravagant as everything then in vogue in this country at that time; and that a majority of the Commissioners are in favor, should the lettings not be completed or consummated by the 20th of next month, to let these sections to the lowest bidder, without letting these sections to a favorite clique of the party at the enormous rates or estimates put upon them by the Engineer at the time of their original survey, when in fact the work *can be done for about half the then estimated cost*. We further learn that if the forty-six sections are let at these estimates, it will result in a clear loss of the State of upwards of *eight hundred thousand dollars*!

We cannot believe that General Jacob D. Fry, who was elected last winter by the Whigs of the Legislature as an honest, faithful and competent officer, will ever consent to a course of this kind. And it is due, not only to him, but to his numerous friends in this section of the State, that his position should be *defended and known*, in regard to this matter. We should like to know if the rumors above referred to are true—What the original estimate of the cost of these forty-six sections was—whether the same work cannot now be let for a hundred per cent. less for prompt pay—whether it is not the design of the Commissioners, or a majority of them, to let these forty-six sections at the original estimates—whether, if they do, it will not result in a loss to the State of \$800,000, or thereabouts? These inquiries should be answered immediately and satisfactorily, and as one of the friends of the Canal, we demand it.

We desire to see that great work accomplished at the earliest possible day, consistent with our embarrassed condition; but are opposed to see the State swindled out of some \$800,000, to appease the avarice of a few political desperadoes, who, to accomplish their self purposes, would be willing to plunge us into the very abyss of pecuniary ruin and distress. We repeat, we should be greatly gratified as a personal friend of Gen. Fry, if he would solve the mystery that now so apparently hangs round the contemplated lettings of the 20th of next month.—*Alton Telegraph*.

In answer to the enquiries of the Alton Telegraph, we have *not* to say that the awful rumors about the canal lettings are entirely unfounded. It is not the design of the Commissioners to let the work at the original estimates; nor is it their desire to let it to a "favorite clique of the party."

The work has all been re-located and re-estimated by a competent corps of engineers, under the direction of the able and efficient chief engineer, WILLIAM GOODING. The estimates made are CASH estimates, without any regard to the kind of pay the contractor is to receive, and are much less than the former estimates; and we can inform the Alton Telegraph and all others desirous of knowing, that the State will not lose \$800,000 by letting this work—neither will she lose one cent, if the State promptly pays the interest upon her bonds, they will steadily continue to advance until the contractor can realize eighty or eighty-five cents on the dollar; and when they once do this, the contractors can easily progress with their work, as produce and labor bear a proportional depreciated price with the bonds. Whilst our bonds are below par, money remains scarce and prices low. As our bonds rise to par our facilities for procuring money become greater, and consequently labor and produce are worth more; so that, in fact, the contractor performs no more work with his bonds at par value, than with the depreciated bonds.

Again—the community all feel that interest in the progress of this great work, that they offer every facility in their power to aid in its completion, by extending long credits to the contractors and selling at low prices, which they would not do if the State was in funds.

The Telegraph appears to be under the impression that the contractors, who receive bonds of the State, are compelled to sell them at their market value; but this is not the case. The men who are carrying on their work, and those who are willing to take more, are men of capital—who have means of their own to complete their work, without using a dollar of the funds they get of the State.

Is it not a good investment for men who have the capital, to take work and finish it, and get bonds bearing interest at six per cent. per annum,

and make a fair profit on their work besides? Men of wealth are generally glad to receive six per cent. for their money, and here is certainly an opportunity; it is *not* *lending* to the State and receiving her bonds bearing six per cent. interest. Every man conversant with the inherent wealth and the vast resources of our State; the industry and enterprise of her citizens; the high and noble destiny that awaits her, will not doubt of her ability to meet all her liabilities.

The Eastern cities are becoming aware of the importance of the speedy completion of this great and noble work. They begin to see that the completion of this canal will open a communication with the almost inexhaustible granaries of Illinois, and are willing to extend every accommodation and every facility in their power. They take a correct view of this important improvement. It is no sectional work, of limited importance; it is a national work, commenced by the General Government, and is to benefit, not only the North and South of Illinois, but is to benefit the whole Union. Instance! Why is wheat worth one hundred per cent. more in Chicago than in Alton? Simply because Chicago has ready communication with the Eastern market. Complete the canal, and you give the same advantage to the southern part of the State. With every additional load of freight that this majestic canal bears upon its bosom, our State will increase its wealth and importance.

Thus much have we said in favor of the continued prosecution of the canal, in consequence of the article published in the Alton Telegraph, notwithstanding it may be giving importance to the narrow-sighted policy of a few desperate and treacherous politicians. It is very easy to see the object the Telegraph has in view. With the professions of friendship, he comes forward to censure the Commissioners, and make political capital out of their acts; but thinks that it can only be the *democratic members of the board that would do wrong*. He has the same sympathy for Gen. Fry that the whigs had last winter, and thinks that Messrs. Morris and Cloud are desirous of letting the work to a "favorite party clique." Thanks to the high-minded and honorable course of these gentlemen! They have the confidence of the community at large, and are far from the petty shafts of malice hurled by such party hacks as the Alton Telegraph. The man who will forget the importance of a great national work, and attempt to make it bend to party purposes, is deserving only the pity of his fellows. When the miserable, unprincipled, and selfish partizan, who would defeat all that was great and important to the country to advance the interest of a few political tricksters, shall be buried in oblivion, the Illinois & Michigan Canal will stand as a national ornament, and a source of pride and profit to the State.

Hard Times in England.

At a late Corn Law meeting in Manchester, England, H. Smith, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, stated that in the township of Manchester, in 1836, there were 31 empty warehouses; there are now 310. In 1836 there were in Manchester 300 or 400 empty houses; there are now about 300. In Stockport, there are 2000 empty houses; in Oldham, 100; in Bolton 1200; in Bury, 1200; and in Salford 1400.

The Rev. Daniel Heame said—
"He went lately to administer the consolations of religion to a poor dying woman. On arriving at her bedside she seemed to be alone. He asked her if she was 'Johnny's' said she, and immediately a sick in the corner of the room began to move, and out of these tumbled the poor woman's sons, their only bed being the inside of the scaffold with shavings. He had about 20,000 of his flock living within half a mile of his chapel. Scarcely a single Catholic, unless in cases of sudden death, breathed his last without sending for the priest; and of these, (he spoke from personal observation,) at least one-half died from starvation. Talk of ravaging a country; better by far was he who died by the sword than he who was stricken by famine. Men in want of temporal comforts were but ill-fitted to receive the consolations of religion—for he had found how few solutions of religion—for he had found how few with his starving children around him, to stop the word of blasphemy issuing from his lips, in his parting breath."

What! "Hard Times in England!" with her National Bank—her Taxes on every thing that she imports—on the silks that cover the rich and the bread the poor man eats! Ay, "Hard Times in England!" Let it wring throughout the land, that in England, where home industry is protected by her rulers and a National Bank is in full operation, that the poor are suffering for the necessities of life, and thousands die of starvation!

What a comment is this on the policy of the Clay dynasty, who would imitate England and pattern after her institutions! If American citizens wish a similar state of things to prevail in this country as the quoted paragraph above gives of England, let them establish a National Bank, and encourage our Aristocracy in the eastern manufacturing cities by *protecting their workmen* from foreign competition, and not many years will elapse before we will have a splendid government with an impoverished people. As soon as this government pursues the policy adopted by England, and extends privileges to a certain class of citizens at the expense of the balance, so soon will individual enterprise be smothered; and after corporate institutions are once firmly established, and free and uninterrupted intercourse with other nations is once checked, time is only required for this "system" to engraff itself with the free institutions of our country, to reduce the mass of the American people to a level with the operatives of Europe—the same policy will produce the same result.

Thanks to the enlightened wisdom of President TYLER! The low he has struck in defence of his country, by strangling the infant monster of oppression in its whittling cloths, has raised him high above the shafts of calumny that a selfish and vindictive party spirit hurled at his bold and patriotic sentiments. His name will live with that of a Washington, a Jefferson, and a Jackson, near and dear to every advocate of true principles and republican government; and whilst the tongue of reproach and unhalloved blasphemy which may now deride his principles and curse his name is silenced by the course of time, he will stand side by side with the noble and the great—posterity will shout his name in praise, and unborn millions cherish his principles and revere the name! "So mote it be!"

The Whigs suppose Tyler will be supported by the Democrats for the next Presidency.

Quite likely. When the Democratic party cannot get an open and candid man in their own ranks, they will probably close their eyes and support a man "on a generous confidence." If they place their nose in a *horns nest*, they may expect a swollen head.

Fruit of all kinds is quite scarce in this market, and of an inferior quality at that—particularly cabbage, melons and potatoes!

The present Whig party is completely "Tippecanoe" and "Tyler too" and neck and heels. Democrats, don't throw mud at them!

"Tippecanoe and TYLER too!"

The ill-fated Erie.—The Cleveland Morning News says: "The following is an accurate account of the number of persons on board the steamboat Erie when burned, as can be procured. We never wish to exaggerate numbers, but we used a great deal of exertion to procure the following list, which we are confident will be found to be correct:

Stylish passengers	130
Cabin " "	50
Deck " "	50
Crew	25
Musicians	10
Saved	275
	31
Total	341

Notice to Discontinue.—The Pleasance man thus notices some one in Albany: "The publisher of the Friend of Man, an abolition paper, printed at Albany, N. Y., may as well diminish his weekly edition, two copies, at least. The paper sent to this office is not wanted, and the anti-slavery agent Brown, does not even take his paper from the post office, as he was recently hung at St. Louis."

Book of Michigan.—The Niles Republican, of the 25th ult. says: "The Chancellor has refused the motion of the Attorney General, to appoint a Receiver to this institution—thus declaring it to be solvent and giving it all its vital powers again. We shall sincerely rejoice if the decision to which Mr. Farnsworth has arrived shall be justified by the result. The worst, however, for the people has past. Its circulation has been bought up at a nominal price, and has doubtless ere this found its way back to the Bank—at least a great portion of it, and why may it not be solvent? The sufferings of the people have made it whole, and however solvent it may be it cannot during this generation, regain confidence or give circulation to its notes."

Water Railroad.—On the 10th of August, says the Boston Atlas, the engines and cars of this company ran, for the first time, from the summit to Pittsfield, 12 miles, and the cars have begun to run regularly over this section of the road, by which the staging between Boston and Hudson is reduced to 12 miles. Passengers leaving Boston at half past six, A. M., in the Western cars, may now reach Albany the same evening by half past ten o'clock. It is expected that 10 miles more will be opened the first week in September.

Civil Liberty.—Freedom to do everything that is right and restraint from everything that is wrong. A thing more talked about and less understood than any other thing.

Cold Water.—The First Universalist Church in Lynn, Mass., it is said have passed a vote to use water instead of wine at the communion table.

Brigadier General.—The Madisonian states that Gen. Wool has been nominated by the United States Army, in the place of Gen. Scott, promoted.

Another Swindler.—The New York Herald states that Merrill B. Sherwood, lately president of the Dry Dock Bank, and deeply concerned in many swindling stock transactions, has fled the country in company with a young woman, leaving behind a suffering family, and numerous suffering creditors. The Herald says he left Philadelphia for Hamburg in the brig Renown, and adds that it is supposed he has taken with him the proceeds of all the Indiana bonds, equal to half a million.

How to make a pair of boots last for two years. Melt and mix four ounces of rosin with eight ounces of mutton tallow. Apply the mixture to them while warm: rub them well; then put the boots into some safe closet, and go barefoot! So says the St. Louis Pennant, which he stole from the Pleasance, who hooked it from the New York Atlas, which pilfered it from Jo Miller. It must be true!

Listen to John Q. Adams.

All ye whigs who denounced Mr. Van Buren's administration as an extravagant one, read the following testimony of Mr. Adams. Here is testimony such as should make the "coon skin, and snapping turtle stumblers of last year blush a deep vermilion. No wonder that such a party is stumbling to pieces in all directions.—*Ohio Statesman*.

"Mr. ADAMS rose to correct a misapprehension or error into which Mr. WISE had fallen. He would not interrupt the course of the gentleman's remarks, but with the permission of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Fillmore) he would take this occasion to set him right. The gentleman quoted him (Mr. Adams) as having said that the extravagant expenditure under Mr. Van Buren's administration was caused by the compromise act. Now he said no such thing. What he said was, that the beggary of the treasury was caused by the compromise act. He believed that the mass of appropriations under that administration was necessary, and that there was no extravagance."

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

—Extra Session—

Friday, August 13.—Senate.—Mr. Calhoun presented the proceedings of a meeting at Portsmouth, Va., condemning the measures of the "reform administration." These proceedings were ordered to be printed.

The land distribution bill was then taken up. The amendment proposed by Mr. Archer, striking out the clause directing the objects to which the new states should apply their portions, was rejected.

Mr. McRoberts proposed an amendment to the effect that there shall be granted to each of the new states a quantity of land which, together with the amount such state has already received, exclusive of the 16th section for school purposes, shall be equal to the quantity granted by congress to Ohio, to wit, to Illinois 192,000 acres, Indiana 288,000, Michigan 1,037,000, Missouri 1,018,000, Arkansas 1,940,000, Louisiana 1,097,000, Mississippi 1,035,000, and to Alabama 672,000. And Mr. Benton proposed to amend this by providing that a similar grant shall be made to each state that shall hereafter become a member of the Federal Union.

Mr. McRoberts addressed the senate at considerable length and with much ability. He argued that the quantity of land from time to time granted to Ohio for the encouragement of internal improvements exceeded a million of acres (1,142,000), and the quantity hitherto given to the other eight new states varied from nothing to 800,000. He contended that if congress had the power to take from the public domain this 1,142,000 acres and bestow it upon Ohio, for purposes of internal improvement, justice demanded that the same encouragement should be given to each of the other new states.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Young, Benton, Smith, Ind., and others, and the question being taken, the amendment was lost—yeas 19, noes 25.

A variety of other amendments were offered and debated, and the senate adj'd.

House.—A resolution was adopted declaring that when the house adjourned it would adjourn until Monday next.

Another resolution was adopted to take the bankrupt bill out of committee of the whole at 2 o'clock this day.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the bankrupt bill, and after settling a tumult that bid defiance to the chairman's voice and mallet, the committee was addressed by Messrs. Birdseye of N. Y. and McKay of N. C. Another tumult now arose in the midst of which the committee rose, and the house determined, by a vote of 162 to 98, to reconsider the resolution adopted this morning to take the bill out of committee at two o'clock. Then again went into committee and debated the bill for several hours, when the committee again rose and was discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The house next adopted the amendments of the committee of the whole, and then adjourned.

August 14.—Senate.—A resolution offered a few days ago by Mr. Clay, Ala., calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information why a resolution of the last congress, in relation to the amount of scrip issued on the Virginia militia land warrants, had not been answered, was taken up, debated, and adopted.

The order of the day, (the land bill,) on account of the absence of a number of senators, was postponed till Monday.

A message was received from the president, announcing that on the 13th inst. he had signed the bill to repeal the independent treasury.

The senate then went into executive session and shortly after adjourned.

Monday, August 6.—Senate.—At an early hour the senate was crowded in expectation of the veto.

After despatching some unimportant business, the land distribution bill was taken up and debated until about twelve o'clock, when a message from the President of the United States was announced by the sergeant at arms, and the land bill was informally passed over. Mr. John Tyler, jun'r., then advanced to the president's pro tem. of the senate and delivered to him a sealed packet which he opened and handed to the secretary with directions to read the "Message from the President of the United States, returning with his objections the Bill to Incorporate the Fiscal Bank of the United States."

The secretary read the message clearly and distinctly, and its every syllable was drunk in by the intensely anxious auditory. Once or twice while reading it and when he got through there was some slight expression of disapprobation among the audience, whereupon

Mr. Benton rose and said, he had been in that body 21 years, and this was the first time he had heard hisses on reading a presidential message. He distinctly heard them, and he felt indignant that an American president should be thus insulted. He (Mr. B.) had been insulted by the hisses of ruffians in the galleries on former occasions, but he would never quietly submit to such indignities being offered to a president. (During these remarks a drunken but decently attired man in the gallery cried, "Go it, Benton," "Touch 'em up," &c.) Mr. B. concluded by moving that the sergeant at arms take the offenders into custody and bring them to the bar of the senate.

Mr. Rives said, with all deference to the senator from Mo., he had not heard any hissing, and that was the opinion of several

gentlemen around him that the honorable senator was mistaken. He hoped, at all events, as there was some doubt about it, it would be passed by.

Mr. Benton said there was no doubt about it, and if it was brought to a question of fact, he would bring it to the proof. He had come here with the expectation of hearing the president insulted by bank bullies in the galleries—"touch 'em up," "don't be gagged, Benton," cried the gallery drunkard—it had been done, and he wanted the disturbers of the dignity of the senate brought to the bar. ("Touch 'em up to the bar.") But if it was denied—

Mr. Walker. Why one of the bullies is making a noise in the gallery now.

Mr. Benton. Yes, over the president's head, [but notwithstanding the gross outrage, neither the pro tem. president Southard nor his sergeant at arms sought to arrest the disorder.] and he was for vindicating the honor of the senate by calling for the arrest of these myrmidons of a national bank. Tolerate this insult, and these same ruffians will next come with firearms to destroy those who vote against their wishes.

Mr. Preston could not say that he had distinctly heard hisses, but it was enough for him that others had, and he should vote for the motion to arrest the offenders.

Mr. Buchanan had distinctly heard hisses, but as they had been neither loud nor long, he thought, on account of the momentousness of the occasion, that it would be better to drop the matter, and proceed with the important business before them.

Messrs. King, Linn, and Merrick also urged a withdrawal of the motion, though, should it be persisted in, they should vote for it.

Mr. Allen condemned the act of which complaint had been made, but hoped the senator from Mo. would withdraw the motion, as his object was accomplished, the individual who committed the offence being then in the custody of the sergeant at arms.

Mr. Walker took the same views, and hoped they should now proceed to more important matters. For his part, his heart was too full of joy and gratitude to an overruling Providence for the salvation of the country and the constitution at the last gasp, to engage at this time in the punishment of this poor and miserable offender.

Mr. Benton then said his object was accomplished, and he understood that the man expressed regret for his conduct; and consequently, without bringing him to the bar, he would move that he be discharged, which was assented to.

Mr. Clay now rose and after a few remarks, moved that the senate do, at 12 o'clock to-morrow, proceed to the consideration of the president's objections to the bank bill, and that, in the mean time, the message be laid on the table and ordered to be printed. After a few words from M. Calhoun, Mr. Rives, and Mr. Clay, Ala., respecting the number to be printed, 6000 copies were ordered, and the senate went into executive session.

House.—Petitions and memorials on a variety of subjects were presented.

A report of the ways and committee to provide for the expenses of placing Greenough's statue of Washington in the rotunda of the capitol, was received and referred to the committee of the whole.

A message was received from the president, with information that he had signed the navy pension bill.

The house then went into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the bankrupt bill, on which the rest of the day was consumed.

August 17.—Senate.—The distribution bill was taken up and debated until 12, at which hour the senate had agreed to take up the veto message. That, however, was postponed until 12 o'clock to-morrow, and the distribution bill again resumed, and discussed until the senate thought proper to adjourn.

House.—A resolution, that the debate on the bankrupt bill cease at 12 o'clock this day, was adopted, on motion of Mr. Barnard.

The bankrupt bill was then resumed in committee of the whole and debated until 12 o'clock, when the committee proceeded to vote on the amendments.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause was rejected—80 to 90.

A motion to include corporations within its provisions, met a similar fate.

So also an amendment offered by Mr. Proffit, providing that no member of congress should be entitled to the benefit of this act.

The bill was then reported to the house.

The only amendment adopted in committee of the whole, viz. providing that this law shall not go into operation before the 1. of Feb. next, was adopted by the house.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Clifford and adopted, providing that this law shall not be so construed as to alter or repeal the insolvent laws of the states.

On motion of Mr. Underwood, the bill, with the amendments, was then indefinitely laid on the table—yeas 110, noes 97—and the house adjourned.

August 18.—Senate.—Mr. Woodbury offered a resolution instructing the committee on the District of Columbia to enquire into the extent and character of the disturbances in the galleries of the senate on the day the bank bill passed, and on the day it was vetoed, and at or near the president's house on the night of the 16th, and to recommend such measures as may be deemed necessary to protect, in future, the different branches of the government